NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1897.—COPYRIGHT, 1897, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

RENOR SAGASTA DECLINES.

Spanish Parliament-An Acute Crists.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

the request of the Government support-ers in the Cortes the President of the

Chamber of Representatives to-day visited

Señor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, and asked him to influence the return to Parliament

of the Liberals, who have declined to attend the

sittings until they receive satisfaction for the

affront put upon them by the Duke of Tetuan,

the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in boxing the

ears of Schor Comas, a Liberal Senator, after an altercation in the lobby of the Cortes.

Senor Sagasta thanked the President for his

courtesy, but said he regretted that he could

not advise the Liberals to comply with his re-

quest. He added that the differences of the

Liberals were not with the majority in the

Cortes, but with the Government, which must

first give satisfaction to the Liberals before they

The Senate and House of Representatives

met to-day, the Ministerialists alone attending

Senor Castellane, Minister of the Colonies, sub-

mitted bills for a loan to cover the expenses of the campaign in the Philippine Islands, and also

credits to enable the Government to continue

The newspapers here consider the situation to

ANOTHER STAMP CLERK STEALS.

Charles E. Greene Admits His Guilt-His Ar

rest a Result of Meagen's.

Charles E. Greene, a day stamp clerk in the

General Post Office, was charged before Com-

missioner Shields late yesterday afternoon with

having embezzled \$184.32 of Government

money.
"I admit I took the money," he said, "but I

can make it good by to-morrow if you will give

"You do not deny the charge, then I" inquired

"Oh, no; I couldn't deny it," replied Greene.

Commissioner Shields held him under \$1,000

Greene is a fine-looking man about 45 years

old. He has been an employee in the Post

Office twenty-three years. His reputation has hitherto been spotless, and the heads of depart-

ments and clerks in the Federal building wer

astounded when his arrest became known.

Greene's arrest is an outcome of that of Stamp

Clerk Peter J. Heagen, who was apprehended

last Saturday night. Auditor Thomas A. Jar-dines, in view of Heagen's alleged defalcation, decided to make an examination of the accounts of all the stamp clerks. Greene alone was found to be short. He broke down and confessed. "I

took the money to meet a pressing obligation, he said, "and would have replaced it to-mor

The investigation of the Heagen shortage of \$1.804 is still in progress. He had made statements to account for the deficiency which have resulted in the suspension of one stamp clerk. This clerk has not been guilty of any criminal act, but it is believed that to his carelessness Heagen's shortage was due.

NINE RESCUED BY SOLDIERS.

They Had Been Upset in a Catboat Near Exe

cutton Rocks.

a catboat were driven ashore during a heavy gale last night at Execution Rocks, near Fort

Slocum. The catboat, the Twilight, is owned by

Thomas Kennedy. With a party of eight friends

he set sail yesterday morning from Manhassett, L. I., for a day's fishing for blackfish. They

spent the day fishing and incidentally enjoying

a clambake, and were returning when the squal

The boat was then driven toward the rocks

Seeing their danger, the men fired several shots

Seeing their danger, the men fired several shots as signals, which aroused the sentry patrolling the fortifications at the fort.

Private Matthews of Battery M and Private Small of Battery B were out in a small rowboat and put out to the rescue. When they reached the craft they found that she had upset and the pleasure party was struggling in the water. The struggling men attempted to get into the rowboat, and had to be beaten off with oars by the soldlers in order to keep the rowboat from sinking. Two men finally got in and the rowboat started for the shore. The other soldiers had heard the signal, and had, in the mean time, launched a whaleboat and put out for the rocks

in command of Sergeant Powell. When the whaleboat reached the sinking craft the ship-wrecked men were nearly exhausted and had to be lifted aboard, after which several of them fainted. They were taken ashore and the soldiers kept them over night and cared for them, and in the morning they left for New York by rail. The catboat was abandoned and afterward went to pleers on Evecution Rocks.

BOUGHT THE GATLING GUN CO.

The Colt Firearms Company of Hartford Ab

HARTFORD, Conn., May 25.-The Colt Fire-

arms Manufacturing Company has bought the stock, patents, machinery, and good will of

the Gatling Gun Company. An entire new

Board of Directors has been elected. They met

this noon and elected John H. Hall, Vice-Presi-

dent of the Colt Arms Company, President and Treasurer. Frederick W. Prince is retained as

Secretary. The capital of the old company was

\$250,000, but the terms of the sale, which was

conducted by J. G. Batterson, President of the

Travellers' insurance Company, are not made

Travellers' Insurance Company, are not made public.

An order for thirty-one machine guns for the army has just been received from the Government, for which \$35,000 was appropriated last summer. Another appropriation of \$20,000 will become available in July, and work has already begun on the first order. The Navy Department already owns fifty Colt automatic guns. There had been considerable talk about the absorption of the Gatling Gun Company's business by the new American Ordnance Company of Hridgeport, whose President made an offer which was not accepted. The new Board of Directors is composed of John H. Hall, Frank D. Belden, William Waldo Hyde, Arthur L. Shipman, and J. S. Bryant.

TRIED TO CHEAT THE GALLOWS

Worden, the Train Wrecker, Who Is to B

Hanged, Attempts to Kill Bimself. Folsom, Cal., May 25,-An unsuccessful at

tempt at suicide was made last night by Salter D. Worden, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., and

now condemned to be hanged on June 4 for wrecking a train during the railroad strike two

years ago and causing the death of Engineer

Clark and four United States soldiers. He broke a lamp chimney and tried to sever an artery in his wrist. The death watch has been placed

his wrist. The death watch has been placed over him.

Worden's case attracted national attention last year, because President Cleveland made a personal appeal in his behalf on the ground of his old friendship for Worden's mother, who is still Hving is Syracuse. Many influential friends of Worsten also joined in a niea for the commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment. Gov. Budd, however, thinks that Worden's knowledge that he cannot expect mercy which drove him to attempt to kill himself.

THREE KILLED IN A FIGHT.

Quarrel in a Logging Camp in Louisian

NEW ORLEANS, May 25,-Three men were

killed in a fight vesterday at a logging camp on

Bayou Pigeon, St. Martin parish, growing out

of a question of wages. Willie Leftore quarrelled

of a question of wages. White Lenore quarrelled with Thomas Flynn, manager of a logging camp. He was discharged, and as he left the camp opened fire on Flynn with a shotgun, killing him and wounding Jan Andersen, a Swede, who afterward died. The other loggers opened fire and killed Leftore. The country in which the affair occurred is a wild swamp, in-habited by rough men known as swampers, and shooting affairs there are as frequent as in a mining camp.

The Health Board has added to the Sanitary

ode a section prescribing that every passenge

railroad in the city shall at all times of the year

run at least one rlosed car in every form. The board has received thousands plaints about open cars in rainy weather.

hall at all times of cars and car in every four cars and thousands of com-

ward went to pieces on Execution Rocks.

unched a w

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 25 .- Nine men in

would return to their legislative duties.

the war in Cuba.

be very grave.

me the opportunity.'

Commissioner Shields.

Madrid, May 25.-In accordance with

variable.

VOL. LXIV.-NO. 268.

SHOT HIS OWN SON IN BED.

LAWYER HILLYARD'S BROODINGS END IN MURDER AND SUICIDE

Leaves a Statement Showing a Singular State of Mind but Not Suggesting Insanity-Complains That He Could Not Support Bimself as a Lawyer, but He Was Well to Do.

Charles Kemble Hillyard, a grand nephew of Charles Kemble, the great actor, and a second cousin of Fannie Kemble and of Algernon Sar toris, who married Gen, Grant's daughter Nellie, was found dead yesterday lying by the side of his 13-year-old son, William Kemble Hillyard, at their home, 212 Greene avenue. Brooklyn. Both had died by the same band, and that was the father's. No person knows exactly when the act was committed, for although there were two pistol shots, one of which probably followed the other with only a few seconds be tween, no person in the house or among the neighbors heard them, though the strains of music from the same rooms travelled into the neighboring houses and were a source of pleas ure to the neighbors, when the boy practised his daily lessons on the violin

The boy was a student at the Adelphi Academy. The father was estensibly a lawyer, with an office in the Arbuckle building. Each had come home in the latter part of Monday afterpoon and the family ate supper together as was their custom. Besides the father and son, the wife's will, and other papers were letters to Mr. Hillyard's brother Jonch, a stene painter, of 365a Hancock street, Brooklyn. One of these letters read as follows:

"My Dear Joins: I have all my securities in a box at the Brooklyn Safe Deposit at 177 Montague street. The key is in my pocketbook; the box is No. 1,483. Another key is on the small bundle on the mantel piece. The silver is in bureau drawer, back room, and the key is on the big bunch in drawer of bureau in bedroom. I have an account at the Brooklyn Trust Compuny. I also have some money at the Dime Savings Bank. The books are in the top bureau drawer, front bedroom. Also a book in Willie's name as trustee. You will find among my papers a certificate of one share in the Law Institute Library. It is transferable, and ought to sell at auction at the Exchange, or even through the Library, for \$150 at least.

"My dear boy has the right through his mother to be laid beside his mother in Greenwood. Annie desired that my remains might be laid there also, in her will, now at the Surrogate's office. If this is not permitted, then lay me in Cypress Hills. I should like to be with my dear wife and boy.

"My dear brother, I am one without hope, [A line here blurred in ink.] and I am very desolate. I cannot leave my dear boy behind me to face this bitter world in case I should die. And I cannot do as I should by him. (Written in pencil and crased in ink.)—Make my funers! expenses as light as possible for my boy's sake.

"Farewell, your affectionate brother,
"P. S.—Get some honorable lawyer to directyou. I might suggest Alexander Cameron. Robert Mein may make some claim for money, two or three thousand dollars, perhaps. But do not notice it. All Kate's money was transferred under seal and witnessed to Annie in the assigning of certain bonds of Lake Shore Raliroad, first mortgage, some six or seven years ago, and Kate has since been provided for out of my means and Annie's. Since Annie's death my means have gone to provide a home and one, and pants on shelf in the family consisted of Mr. Hillyard's aged sister-in law, Catherine Mein, and Sophia Koch, a servant About 7:30 or 8 o'clock Mr. Hillyard went to his room on the second floor. It was his practice to retire to his room at this hour, and for his son to join him there and to go to bed shortly afterward. On this night the boy begged for little extra time in which to clean his bicycle. Don't take long," said his father as he left

ished the father grew impatient and called for Yes, father," he answered, "I am coming at once. I am tired and sleepy,

him at work. Before the work was quite fin-

He joned his father, and a little later Miss Mein, following another regular practice, took a plate of apples to her brother-in-law. was in bed then. She leaned over and kissed "Good night," she said.

"Good night, Kitsle," he answered, and lay back upon his pillow.

Miss Mein bade her brother-in-law good night

and went to her own room on the floor above. She rose in the morning at the usual hour and superintended the getting of breakfast. She waited for her brother-in-law and his son to come to the meal. Neither of them appeared, and at about 8 o'clock she went to their rooms in-

at about 8 o'clock sho went to their rooms in-tending to call them. The door of their sleeping room was open. She ventured in just far enough to see Willie lying in bed. "I saw him wriggling a little in his sleep," she told Deputy Coroner Dugan afterward, "and as Mr. Hillyard was often irritable when spoken to, I went out again without trying to wake them."

to, I went out again without trying to wake them."

Luncheon time came and still they did not appear, Miss Mein and Sophia Koch ate luncheon, and finally the servant said it was queer that they were not awake. "Hadn't you better call them if she said. Miss Mein went to their room again. There was no sign of their having waked or arisen, and she tiptoed to their bedsides. The sight that confronted her almost bereft her of her senses. She stood for a moment dazed, with her hands to her head, and then she ran for help to a Mrs. Leonard across the street, whom she sought, because Mrs. Leonard is the leader of the congregation of Christian Scientists, to which Mr. Hillyard and his son belonged. Mrs. Leonard ran across to be butcher store of Mrs. Leonard ran across to the butcher store of Mrs. Maas on the corner and got him to telephone to the police. A policeman took charge of the house within a few minutes, and Capt. Martins kept everything just as it was found until Coroner Coombs was notified and his deputy arrived.

Mr. Hillyard and his son had occupied the two

and twas found until Coroner Coomba was notified and his deputy arrived.

Mr. Hillyard and his son had occupied the two rooms which formed the apartments on the second floor. The boy slept in a single brass bedieted next to the front wall of the house, and his father in a wider bedstead of wood which was close against another wall. Willie lay on his left side at full length in his bed, with the bed clothing drawn up under his arms and his face was as peaceful as though he were asleep, but there was a great wound in his right temple. On the other bed lay his father, and their positions told the story of the tragedy.

The child had undressed and put on his nightdress. The father, too, had prepared for bed, and had perhaps also gone to bed, for the bed

dress. The father, too, had prepared for bed, and had perhaps also gone to bed, for the bed clothing was thrown back over the footboard. He had eaten some of the apples which Miss Mein had brought to him, for on a plate beside the apple dish were peelings and a table knife. Then the father had arisen, put on a dressing gown over his night shirt, and put on his slippers. Revolver in hand, he had knelt, probably, on his bed and reached over until he could almost touch his sleeping boy and fired the first shot.

gown over his night shirt, and pet on his slippers. Revolver in hand, he had knelt, probably, on his bed and reached over until he could almost touch his sleeping boy and fired the first shot.

Then rising and turning his face away from the sight of the dying lad, he stood in a narrow space beside his own bed and fired the second shot into his own brain. As he fell, the revolver slipped from his hand, fell to the floor beside him, and he fell backward upon the side of his bed. His full weight struck the side bar of the bed stead and broke it away from the footboard and his body sank diagonally across the foot of the bed until his head rested just against the footboard, while his feet still rested on the floor.

His face was as peaceful as his son's. Where his night shirt flared open at the neck could be seen a string which held suspended a gold finger ring.

On the centre table in front of the beds, among piles of books, were found a large number of papers, all neatly folded and arranged in spring fles with the methodical order of a lawyer. The top paper in one of these piles told the tale of a disappointed man whose ambitions in life were all dead and who had finally concluded, after many weary hours of morbid brooding to take himself and his offspring out of the world. It had evidently been a work of many nights, for it was not all written at one time. Some parts of it were in ink and ethers in pencil. It was without date or address. It read as follows:

"Suppose I should kill my boy and myself, would it make any great difference to anybody! His mother is dead, his Uncle John would be repetived of the necessity of taking care of him in case of my death; and I hardly think the care he would give to the poor boy would be very great, and his Uncle Robert would be most releved of the necessity of taking care of him in case of my death; and I hardly think the care he would give to the poor boy would be very great, and his Uncle Robert would be no flowers or friends or reverence. Well, what then I want to have done

solve the consequence of my folly and weakness in marrying at all? I was mad to have done so.

"I had no disposition to be a travelling mountabank or funny man, and I have not had the education to fit me to be a lawyer. I began the profession too late and without anything to back me, And supposing I had possessed ability, which I doubt, that is, for the practical side. I may have had some power as a student or heart time I have had some power as a student or heart time I have had some power as a student or heart time I have had some power as a student or take an office, and I had no influence whatever which might procure clients. I am now unemployed, when I should be busy for my dear boy's sake. How can I carn a copper I do not know. I should like to die and take my dear boy with me. Mine is the child mind. I have been a mere gudgeon in the world. My life is over. Always beginning and never accomplishing anything. This has been the story of my life. I have failed because of a want of concentration and carnestness, a lack of pluck and self-reliance, a great deficiency of independence. I cannot go back now and correct the mistakes of forty years. I must suffer to the mistakes of forty years. I must suffer to the mistakes of forty years. I must suffer to the mistakes of forty years. I must suffer to the mistakes of forty was I must suffer to the mistakes of forty was no no use in trying any low life, his weakness, and credulity have sone their work. Let me go now, I am tired.

"My tender, innocent boyhood was under the direction of a stupid and tyramical brute, who

locked only for the immediate dollar and never took care that I really learned a trade that would have supported me. Hence, my life has been a muddle. To marry as I did was madness. I had no businees and no prospect of any. I trusted too much to appearances and was decived. I had no businees as a mere actor to enter the legal profession. I had no proper education for it, no sort of preparation. It was the act of a lunatic. I have reaped the consequences.

"I have dome nothing whatever. At fifty-four I am an idle dreamer, of no use to my dear boy or myself—most unhappy, most wretched, without hope, without the means of supporting myself, and without the means of supporting myself to the dear ind left to me. I must end this misery for both of us. I cannot possibly live in this way; my heart is broken. The scientists do not know the reason why I do this. They know nothing of my life. When they do, after my death, they will see less cause for astonishment. They will then comprehend how it is that I am unable to carn a living as a lawyer; see that it would have been impossible to return to the stage. They will not wonder, then, at my despair. If I should die and leave my dear boy he would soon learn that his father had been an actor and all the wretched story of his life. It would add greatly to his sorrow and be an additional burden on his little life. I have no prospect for the rest of my life of earning a cen

FOTE 173 TO S, AND "UNION AGAINST

Speech of the New President-Whoever Advocates an Independent Party So Plainly Invites Disaster That He Will Not Encape the Charge of Intending Disaster.

Congressman Lemucl Ely Quigg was elected President of the Republican County Committee last night to succeed Edward Lauterbach, whose resignation was accepted. The election was practically unanimous. There were 175 members of the committee who were entitled to vote present at the meeting, which was held in the Murray Hill Lyceum. Of these 173 voted for Quigg. The constitution requires that in voting the delegates shall name their choice.

The two who did not vote for Quigg did not name a choice. They simply voted "No." The two delegates were Murray men: Joseph Maresca and Canute A. Dias of the Sixth Assembly district, the only delegates from the Sixth wh had qualified to vote by paying their annual dues of \$25. Murray was not present. In ac repting his new post Congressman Quigg said:
"I accept the trust which you have confided to me, conscious both of its magnitude and my limitations, but sincerely meaning such a dis charge of its duties as will tend always to pro-

mote the public welfare and the success of the

tepublican party." "That means a Republican candidate for Mayor," shouted an enthusiastic delegate. Without heeding the interruption Mr. Quigg went on to praise his predecessor. Then he said "Nobody can doubt that it is the prime duty of every voter who believes in pure government as against corrupt government, wise govern ment as against senseless and profligate government, equitable government as against grossly unjust and discriminating government, who believes that the laws should be respected and public order enforced, who abhors the yealy and dangerous doctrines that are groupe under the name of Bryanism, to spend his days and nights from now until the 2d of November in efforts to defeat the Tammany candidate for Mayor of the Greater

This magnificent achievement will be his monument to all new generations, and a worther has
not been builded. (Cheers.)

"It was not within his contemplation, we may
be sure, that so noble a city, with so splendid a
deatiny, should be handed over to the tender
mercies of an association of political brigands.
Nor can the policy of the Republican party lead
to such a misfortune. It is a policy founded in
the experience of many companions. Nor can the policy of the Republican party lead to such a misfortine. It is a policy founded in the experience of many campaigns, successful and unsuccessful. It does not intend an arrogant disregard of the rights and opinions of those voters more or less identified with the Democratic party who are disposed to resist Tammany Hall. Still less would it offer causeless offence to that Republican opinion which, not wholly in sympathy with our organization, is nevertheless valorous and sincere. It seeks the active support of every man who prefers the good government of an upright and able Republican to the bad government of a Tammany Democrat, and it will aim to consolidate all such voters in the true spirit of friendly association. And I warn all persons who think they have a mission to perform in connection with this campaign that if there is not a complete union of all the possible elements of opposition to the Tammany ticket the responsibility will be fixed where it belongs, and it will not belong to the Republican party or its organization."

stollity will be fixed where it belongs, and it will not belong to the Republican party or its organization."

A storm of applause greeted this statement. Mr. Quigg went on:

"But we do not purpose the effacement of the Republican party in New York nor its divorce from any of its just and usual relations to public affairs. Nor do we for one moment concede that any other party is necessary or possible in carrying out those principles which assure to the people wise, honest, and progressive government. The Republican party is and always has been, here and everywhere, the party of good men and good measures. It is and always has been the party, and the only party, through which the moral and competent forces of every community have successfully asserted their will. It is the party of sentiment and not of selfishness. It is the party of regress and never of reaction. It stands to-day as the only force that confronts the advancing tides of corruption and frantic socialism. Through one channel will these currents rush in upon our new metropolis. Around it into one strong wall of shelter must the sense, the honesty, and the patriotism of our people be established in effective resistance.

The committee gave three cheers for its new President, and the meeting adjourned after the delegates had been warned that it was "Hepublican night" at the Irish fair and they were all expected to attend.

Substitutions had been made whereby these officeholders had become members of the committee. Postmaster Van. Cott, Special Deputy

summer at beimar. He suggests also, a proper provision for Miss Mein in case she should prefer to go to live with her brother Robert, and also suggests that his brother John, who is evidently to be his heir, shall give some of his money to Robert.

It might be inferred from Mr. Hillyard's paper telling why he was about to take the lives of himself and his son that he was poor, but this seems to be far from the truth. He owned the house he lived in and three houses at Belmar, besides other property, both real and personal. One of the houses at Belmar he used for a summer home and the others, he says, rent for \$700 each for the summer. It is true that no part of this property had been the result of his own labors, and that ever since his marriage he had been unsuccessful in his efforts to earn a living and had been a pensioner on his wife's father and his estate, which seems to have embittered his whole life and finally driven him to his last act.

His parents came from England, and closely connected as they were with the traditions of the stage, it was the most natural thing in the world that the children should take also to stage life. Mr. Hillyard was born in Canal street, this city. As he grew up he took to the stage, and his brother became a scene painter. John Hillyard said yesterday that his brother had belonged to the stock company at Wallack's Theatre a quarter of a century ago and played eccentric parts with that company. Afterward he was with Charles Fechter. He left the stage then and took a law course in Columbia College Law School. It was about this time that he met Anna Maria Mein, whom he married. Mr. Mein was a hard-headed, saving man, who had acquired a fortune, as it was considered at that time, as a cabinet maker in Wall street. Nearly all the furniture in the house in Gentleman to the part of Mr. Mein was a hard-headed, saving man, who had acquired a fortune, as it was considered at the term of the header had a header he had been an englecy of the header had a header had been an engle of the in Cumberland street and now has its meeting
place in Pierrepont street.

Beside his table stood a large Bible on a stand,
held open at the fifth chapter of St. Matthew,
Christ's Sermon on the Mount. Near the Bible,
on the table, was a scrap of paper, on which
was written in pencil:

"What does he know of trouble t an idle little child." Then in ink: "I sometimes doubt
whether I am quite sane, for I feel all astray and
like one in a dream, and can do no good."

MRS. ST. JOHN GETS \$25,000.

will go to my brother, my boy dying in my lifetime.

"I was born Aug. 28, 1842. Willie was born
Nov. 22, 1883. His name is William Kemble.
My wife's name was Anna Maria."
In another letter he wrote: "There is a ring
tied by a string about my neck. Do not remove
it. Let me be buried with it on. It was my wife's
wedding ring. The ring on my finger was my
wife's. Take it off if you wish."
Other papers were memoranda, meant, evidently, for his brother John, and contained
minute information about the renting of his
houses at Belmar, N. J. He told, among other
things, that he had bought a boat for Willie last
summer at Belmar. He suggests, also, a proper
provision for Miss Mein in case she should prefer to go to live with her brother Robert, and
also suggests that his brother John, who is evidently to be his heir, shall give some of his
money to Robert.

It might be inferred from Mr. Hillyard's

hicago Jury Awards a New York Portrat Painter That Sum for an Accident.

CHICAGO, May 25,-Mrs. Susan St. John got rerdict of \$25,000 from a jury in the Federa Court to-day against the North Chicago Street Railroad Company. She is a New York portrait painter. In the summer of 1895 she was visit ing Chicago, and on the evening of Aug. 30, while she was dismounting from a North State street electric car, the motorman started the car before she had reached the ground and she was thrown to the stone curbing. She asserted that her lajuries unfitted her for doing any further satisfactory work with her brush. The case has been on trial for a week.

QUIGG, COUNTY CHAIRMAN. He Won't Advice the Liberals to Return to the

TAMMANY" IS THE CRY.

of November in efforts to defeat the Tammany candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York. [Cheers.] And yet we all know that there are many, agreeing in this view of their duty, who widely differ as to how it should be done. No word or act of mine shall be permitted to give just offense to any citizen who hopes to see such a result from the Republican convention as will compel the cooperation against Tammany Hall of every voter who, from any point of view, would deplore the success of the Tammany ticket. [Appiause.]

"The Republican candidate for President received within the territory now comprehended in the city of New York 290,000 votes and a majority over the Democratic candidate of 60,000. The Republican candidate for Governor received 273,000 votes and a majority of 34,000. The candidate who defeats Tammany Hall in the municipal election next November must draw his support almost entirely from the voters who gave their suffrages to President McKinley and Gov. Black. This fact is not to be questioned, and from it there are two deductions equally indisputable. The first is that the leader in the fight against Tammany must be a Republican and such a Republican as will command the full support of his party. [Great applause.] The second is that any attempt to dissipate the forces which in two successive State elections, and in a national election as well, have prevailed against Tammany Hall and Willoughby street, and to create new forces on new issues, is experimental and dangerous [Cheers.] The majority by which our victory was achieved in 1896 was only 10 per cent. of the total vote. It was sufficient, but it is not a majority out of which a new party can be created to act independently of the Republican party; and those who advocate that policy so plainly invite disaster that they must not expect to escape the charge of intending disaster.

"The position of the Republican party is plain and esaily understood. It has been declared by the leader under whose guidance we have won so many victories, [Cheers.] Hi

all expected to attend.

Bubstitutions had been made whereby these officeholders had become members of the committee. Postmaster Van Cott, Special Deputy Excise Commissioner Hilliard, Clerk Ten Eyck of the Common Council, Bubway Commissioner Hamilton, Collector Eldman, and Port Warden Gunner. Before the vote Mr. Lauterbach's resignation was accepted on motion of National Committeeman Gibbs. Frank H. Platt then nominated Quigg, and Charles K. Lexow, who tried to get a caucus to select a successor to Mr. Lauterbach hastened to second the nominator. Abraham Gruber. Alexander T. Mason, George H. Button, and William Henkel also seconded it. On a motion to cleet Quigg by acclamation there was one "No," a loud one, from Lanney, a Murray man, of the Sixth. He had not paid his dues and had no vote, but the roll was called with the result stated.

After the adjournment of the committee the new President announced that, beginning next Monday, he will be found any working day until the end of the campaign at the hoadquarters of the County Committee, I Madison avenue, and would be glad to see any of the delegates who have business connected with the organization.

MR. ISELIN'S GYMNASIUM DEFACED Mischief Supposed to Have Been Done Because of its Withdrawal from Public Use.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 25,-Since Adrian Iselin withdrew the privileges of the New Ro-chelle gymnasium building from the villagers and gave it to St. Gabriel's parish about three weeks ago, the property has been defaced by unknown vandals, and Mr. Iselin has thought it necessary to have a special watchman guard the premises. Expensive windows have been smashed, brass knobs have been taken from the smashed, brass knobs have been taken from the heavy oak doors at the main entrance, and the wrought iron fence which surrounds the place has been robbed of ornaments and mutilated.

The building is on the Boston Post road and Centre avenue. It was erected about ten years ago, at a cost of over \$75,000, and is said to have been at the time one of the finest gymnasiums in the country. There is reason to believe that the mischief is the work of some persons who resent the withdrawal of the building from the general public. The lantior has been instructed to cause the arrest of any person who attempts to destroy any part of the property. TO TAX RELIEF SUPPLIES!

SPAIN WANTS DUTIES ON FOOD FOR AMERICANS IN CUBA.

The Spanish Authorities Say They Can't Remit for Fear of a Row in the Cortes-The Army Commissary Department Will Control the Distribution of Supplies-A Ship Secured WASHINGTON, May 25 .- After discussing with the members of his official family at several

Cabinet meetings the matter of devising means

for distributing relief to the suffering Ameri

cans in Cuba the President took positive action this afternoon by turning the whole matter over to the Commissary Department of the army, under direction of the Secretary of War. It was the general opinion expressed at to-day's Cabinet meeting that the \$50,000 appropriation would not be sufficient to meet the demands for any length of time, as there are 1,200 Americans in need of immediate relief, and it is likely that unless something is done quickly to bring about peace between Spain and her rebellious subjects the President will have to ask for more money A meeting of American Consular officers will b held in Havana to-morrow to consider means for making an effective campaign of relief, and the result of this exchange of views will be tele-graphed the State Department by Consul-General Lec. The Treasury Department to-day placed

the appropriation of \$50,000 at the disposal of Disbursing Officer Branagan of the State De partment, and Gen. Lee will be authorized to draw on it when the relief plan has been arranged definitely. Commissary-General Sullivan had a talk with Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary Day in the afternoon about pur chasing food and other necessities, and will set to work at once to carry out the wishes of the President.

An unexpected and gratifying solution of pas of the problem came this afternoon. R. A. C. Smith and Col. John J. McCook of New York called at the State Department and tendered to the Government the use of one of the Ward line vessels in transporting food and provisions to the starving Americans in Cuba. Assistant Secretary Day, with whom Mr. Smith and Col. McCook talked, accepted the offer at once, and agreed to let Mr. Smith know when the goods were ready for transportation. The ship will carry food, clothing, and medicines, and will be used to convey desitute Americans who de sire to leave Cuba across the Gulf. Judge Day thanked Mr. Smith, who is one of the Ward line directors, for his offer, and assured him that the State Department appreciated it. The money that would have been used in chartering a vessel will now be turned over to the supply fund. Mr. Smith informed Judge Day that the vessel might be (considered at the disposal of the State Department, to be used at any time the Government was ready to transport supplies. When the State Department first realized that many citizens of the United States residing in Cuba were in distress and that something should be done for their benefit, it sounded the Spanish Government on its feeling in the matter, and was assured that Spain would gladly cooperate in distributing supplies, and would throw no obstacles in the way of speedy relief. Later the question came up about the assessment of duties on the relief supplies, but the department felt satisfied that the assurances of coperation on the part of the Spanish Government meant that an duties would be levied on the food, medicines, and clothing it intended to ship to Havana for the use of its suffering citizens.

It has been discovered, however, that the department assumed too much. What Spain sire to leave Cuba across the Gulf. Judge

itizens. It has been discovered, however, that the de-It has been discovered, however, that the department assumed too much. What Spain really meant was that Spanish officials would help the Consular officers of the United States in every way, and nothing more. The question of remitting duties had not occurred to the Spanish Government, whose idea was that the supplies would be purchased in Cuba, and not in the United States, and would be furnished needy Americans under the direction of Consul-General Lee at Havana and Consul Hyatt at Santiago. In both of these officials Spain had confidence, but other Consular officers were suspected of sympathy and even collusion with the insurgents, and the Madrid and Havana authorities did not want them to have a hand in giving out the supplies. They were afraid that these pro-Cuban Consuls would furnish ald and comfort to the enemy at the expense of the United States. States.

The main difficulty in the way of securing a

The main difficulty in the way of securing a remittance of duties, according to the Spanish view, is the critical political situation in Madrid. The remittance can be secured only by a royal decree or an act of the Cortes, but Spain is afraid to resort to either of these methods. To bring up the subject in the Cortes might precipitate a flery discussion of the Cuban question and the downfall of the Canovas Ministry. As

bring up the subject in the Cortes might precipitate a flery discussion of the Cuban question and the downfall of the Canovas Ministry. As for the other way, it is contended by the Spanish authorities that a royal decree would surely result in an interpellation of the Government in the Cortes and bring about a similar state of affairs.

This new complication may cause a further delay in the relief measures. It comes at a time when the President believed every arrangement had been practically effected for carrying out his desire to succer the 1,200 distressed American citizens. Owing to the scarcity of suitable provisions in Cuba and the high prices asked for them the Government will not abandon its purpose to purchase supplies in this country, and Commissary-General Sullivan will set his officers to work without delay. The provisions will be purchased either in New Orleans or New York. It has not been decided whether officers of the commissary department shall accompany the relief ship to Havana and assist in the distribution.

ribution. Secretary Porter said to-day that Commissioner Calhoun, now in Havana, would probably return to Washington within ten days, and would make a verbal report to the President of his findings in the Ruiz case. When Mr. Calhoun left Washington it was his intention to remain in Cuba until he had secured all the evidence possible touching on the death of Dr. Ruiz. He did not contemplate a trip into the interior of the island, but expected to secure all the facts in Havana.

M'LAURIN TO BE SENATOR. Gov. Ellerbee Says That He Will Make the Ap pointment To-Day.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 25.-Last night a newspaper correspondent called on Gov. Ellerbee and asked him if he was going to appoint Congressman McLaurin United States Schator. The Gov ernor replied that he would make the appoint ment this week, but declined to say who his

ernor replied that he would make the appointment this week, but declined to say who his choice was. The correspondent departed, and deluged the country with telegrams announcing that the Governor had declared his intention of appointing McLaurin on Thursday. The Governor this morning was angry, so were South Carolina correspondents whom he had pledged to secrecy as to his intentions. The Governor said the man was a faisiter, and should be drummed out of town, but his guess was so close that it was no use delaying the announcement. This evening he said that Mr. McLaurin would be commissioned to morrow.

Mr. McLaurin is 38 years old. He spent two years at Swarthmore College, near Philadelphia, and then went to the Carolina Military Academy, where he graduated in 1880. Two years later he graduated from the Law Department of the University of Virginia. Establishing himself in Bennettsville, Marisboro county, he at once took high rank in his profession. In 1890 he was elected Attorney-General. Two years later he was chosen to fill the yacancy caused by the death of Congressman Stackhouse. He was re-elected without opposition in 1894 and in 1890, He is a member of the Ways and Means Committee and favors protection for cotton and Southern products. He is an eloquont speaker. He is a reformer, but not a Tillmanite, Senator Tillman having opposed his appointment. He is strong for Cuban ilberty and will oppose unnecessary delays. Senator McLaurin will take his sent in the Senator and Monday.

LAND SWINDLE IN CALIFORNIA. Selling Bonds on Hanches That Are Not Worth the Face Value of the Bonds.

BAN FRANCISCO, May 25 .- Post Office Inspecto Flint is investigating a land swindle perpetrated by a Los Angeles man, who has sold in Eastern cities bonds amounting to \$124,000 on frui ranches at Acton, Los Angeles county. The headquarters of the company are at Cleveland, O. Flint has found that ranches are not worth a quarter of the face value of the bonds, and, as the promoters have used the mails, he proposes to prosecute them. It is the same swindle that has been worked successfully in England, where investors received promises of large interest.

She Was Formerly a Vanderbilt Servant. The woman who died at Second avenue and

Fourty-fourth street on Monday aftetnoon, whose clothing was marked "Mrs. Vanderbilt," was identified yesterday as Ann Elizabeth Neary, a former : cant in the F. W. Vander-bilt house at Fifth avenue and Fortieth street. She was 50 years old, as single.

NO LONGER AN AMERICAN. The Duchess of Mariborough's Reason for No

Special Cable Desputch to Tun Bun.

LONDON, May 25 .- The subscriptions to the fund for the endowment in perpetuity of a bed in each of the five leading London hospitals, which fund was started by Americans residing in England as a memorial of the Queen's jubilee are coming in slowly and without much eclat The largest subscription received thus far is from Mrs. John W. Mackay, who has given \$500 Mr. William Waldorf Astor has subscribed \$100, and several ladies have given from \$25 to \$50 each. Some who have been asked to put their names on the lists have declined. Among these is the Duchess of Marlborough, nee Van derbilt, who pleads as her reason for not subscribing that she is no longer an American.

STATE RAILROAD IN ARKANSAS Bill Passed by the Senate to Use Convict Labor in Such a Project.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 25,-The Senate to day passed the bill introduced and championed by Senator Izard, authorizing the building of State railroad with convict labor. The Gov ernor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney General, and Commissioner of Mines, Manufac tures, and Agriculture are created a State Board with power to project railroads for the State of Arkansas. The Governor is to be Chairman The bill says:

'Immediately after the passage of the bill i shall be the duty of the board to open subscrip-tion lists for the donation of funds or property to be used for preliminary work and the con struction of railways. It shall outline as nearly as possible a north and south and east and wes line of railroad through the State, or such other notice in such a manner as it may deem efficient of its readiness to accept donations of money or property to be used in preliminary or construction work. Whenever the donations or public subscriptions for a line of railway design nated by the board shall be adjudged by it to be worth the sum of \$100,000 in cash, the board shall accept said donations and said subscrip

A FARM HAND'S FORTUNE. He Befriended a Poor, Sick Woman Once and

San Francisco, May 25 .- Mr. William F. Hastings, who has worked as an ordinary farm laborer for years, has just received news from England that he has inherited \$73,000 left him by a woman whom he befriended fifteen years ago, when she was poor and ill in Californi that time Hastings worked on Mr. D. O. Mills's suburban estate at Millbrae. Miss Carrie Burch was one of the housemaids. She fell ill and Hastings loaned her \$200 of his savings.

After her recovery she went away as a nurse to a rich woman, who went to Australia. There Miss Burch married a retired shipmaster named Hall. She repaid Hastings, and he heard no more of her till a few days ago, when he received a letter from a lawyer named Watson of Lon ion saying that six years ago Mrs. Hall died bequeathing him all her estate. Since there Watson's American agent had been trying to find Hastings. The lucky man is 35 years old and has never been outside of California. He is waiting for a remittance to go to England.

TO HELP THE TARIFF BILL THROUGH Scantors Platt of New York and Spoo Xnmed for the Steering Committee

WARRINGTON, May 25,--It was agreed in Re publican caucus yesterday that the Tariff bill should be kept constantly before the Senate from now on, with early morning and night ses sions, after pext week, and that it should be pushed to a vote as rapidly as possible.

With a view to having harmonious action it has been arranged that the Senate Finance Committee shall be in session constantly, and that all amendments to be proposed by individual Sen ators shall first be submitted for the approva of the committee, who will have associated with them three Republican Senators not members of the Finance Committee acting as advisers the whole to constitute a sort of steering co mittee. Senators Platt of New York and Spooner of Wisconsin have been selected as two of the three associate advisers.

SEPARATE CHURCH FOR NEGROES. The Southern General Assembly Agrees to Let All Its Colored Members Go.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 25.-The Committee on Colored Evangelization recommended to-day in the Southern General Assembly that the ne groes be allowed to withdraw from the white churches and form separate and independenchurches, hold independent presbyteries, synods and general assemblies. The Rev. Dr. Williams colored President of the colored seminary of Abbeville, S. C., made a strong speech in behalt of a separate church for his people. He said:

"We do not request you to turn us out, but w want you to allow us to withdraw and organize a church of our own." The report was adopted unanimously, and the result will be that the colored people of the Prosbyterian Church South, will be separate and distinct from the white church. The next meeting place for the assembly will be New Or

EXPLOSION IN NINTH AVENUE.

Horse Car Tracks and Pavement Torn Out by the Ignition of Gas in a Manhole.

An explosion of gas in a manhole on the south west corner of Twenty-third street and Ninth avenue shook up passers by and residents in that vicinity at 7 o'clock last evening. The noise was errific, and the force of the explosion fore up about thirty square feet of the pavement and ripped up the crosstown car tracks.

There was a lively scurrying of everybody is the neighborhood, and a bicyclist who passed over the hole a few seconds before scorched like the wind down the avenue. Nobody was hurt. What ignited the gas and caused it to explode does not appear.

WAR ON AFRO-AMERICANS. Cowardly Attempts of White Caps to Drive

PERRY, Oklahoma, May 25.—The colored pec ple of Tecumseh have appealed to the Governor for protection from White Caps. Nearly every colored family in that town has received letters of warning to leave the country immediately. It is supposed that the White Caps are white laborers who do not want negro competition. For several days White Caps have been threatening vengeance on negroes if they do not leave the Territory. Norman, a city of 2,000 inhabitants,

has not a negro in town, all having been kept

out by a vigilance committee. Tecumseh is the

county seat of Pottowatomie county.

Victoria's Thanks to the President. WASHINGTON, May 25.-This cable messag

was received at the White House to-day from Col. John Hay, United States Ambassador at London:

London:
"To the President:
"I have just received the following telegram from Balmoral:
"'May I beg you to convey to the President my sincere thanks for his kind congratulations transmitted to me through you?
"Victoria, R. I."

Onkes Jury Locked Up for the Night. The United States Court jury, before whom

Cant. Edward W. Reed of the scurvy ship T. F Oakes has been on trial for failure to feed his Oakes has occur on trial for institute to test crew properly, went out last night at 6 o'clock, with instructions to hand in a ser-verdict at 11 o'clock this morning. They not reached an agreement after four hours! liberation, and were locked up for the night.

GREAT FLOOD IN EL PASO.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SCORES OF HOUSES SWEPT AWAY BY THE RIO GRANDE.

Flood Waters Rush Through a Break to the Levee-120 Houses Washed Away-The Pecple Flying to the Poothills for Safety-

Their Lives Saved by a Timely Alarm. Et Paso, Tex., May 25.-At 1 o'clock this norning the fire alarm sounded to arouse residents in the lower part of the city and notify them that the levee had broken and that the flood waters in the Rio Grande were rushing through the town.

The levee which broke was on the bank of the canal on Staton street. The river had reached its highest point since 1891. In a few minutes a large force of men was trying to check the waters with sacks filled with sand, but a second break above backed up the water and the workmen had to retire.

The Texas and Pacific Railroad officials, realzing that hundreds of families were being driven from their homes, backed in a large num-ber of empty freight cars for the accommodation of the homeless. One hundred and twenty homes were washed away, and to-night several hundred men are at work on a new leves they threw up on Third street to try and check the advance of the water, which is running over one of the International Street Railway bridges.

The splash in the water of the walls of houses

as they crumble and fall to-night, mingled with the cries of affrighted women and children who are driven from their homes, is one never to be forgotten in this city. People residing in the lower part of the city are leaving their homes and moving to the foothills under Mount Franklin, and several hundred families are now housed in freight cars standing in two and three feet of water. Should the improvised levee on Staton street break to-night the water will flood the business portion of the city. The ringing of the fire bell when the levee broke this morning saved the lives of hundreds of people who were ignorant of their danger,

THE BAGING FRAZER Snows from the Selkirks Help It 40-Make 4

New High-Water Mark.

VANCOUVER, May 25.-The continued hot weather is melting the snow in the mountains, until the Frazer River, with its many dikes, has reached a high-water mark that beats all previous records, including years of devastating floods. Its rapid current is full of débris,

So far the Matsqui dike is the only protection that has given way. Although the damage done here and elsewhere is quite serious to farmers, it is nothing to what it was in previous years, and no trouble has been reported on the railroads.

J. Mahon, C. E., the Government inspector, is now examining the dikes with a view to recommending permanent improvements.

JACK THE PEEPER IN KANSAS. The Wemen of Emporia New Practice Shoot-

EMPORIA, Kan., May 25.-The women of this city are being terrorized by a " Jack the Peeper." For over a month he has been in the habit of peeping in at blinds when women were preparng to go to bed. He has been shot at several Miss May Whiting, a teacher in the Kansas

State Normal School, discovered him twice in one evening at her window, where, when caught, he made insulting remarks to her and her mother. When he went away Miss Whiting obtained a revolver. About midnight he again appeared and attempted to open the screen. Miss Whiting fired and he fled.

Last night nearly fifty residences occupied by romen alone, or where the men were absent, were visited by the man, and some women and girls were scared into hysterics. To-day the supply of revolvers at the hardware stores has peen depleted, and many women are practising shooting at a target.

GIRL HORSE THIEF SET FREE. Gov. Bushnell Pardons Mrs. Pisher, 16 Year

COLUMBUS O. May 25 -- Gov. Bushnell to

night pardoned Mrs. Gertrude Fisher, serving a one-year term for horse stealing. Gertrude is just 16, pretty, and audacious. Three weeks ago she married Irwin Fisher in the Wilmington jail. Fisher if not yet 21.

He was convicted of complicity in the same theft, and is serving a year's sentence in the Mansfield Reformatory. But from all accounts Gertrude was the moving spirit in the adventure which resulted in the conviction of both for horse stealing. Both belong to well-known Wilmington families.

Last falt they berrowed a horse and buggy, drove six miles to Dayton, sold the outfit, went to Cincinnati, and spent the money. Strong pressure was brought to bear upon Gov. Bush-nell to have Gertrude transferred to the Girls Industrial School.

But she is just over the age limit. So rather counts Gertrude was the moving spirit in the

But she is just over the age limit. So rather than have the girl spend a year among hardened female oftenders in the penitentiary the Governor pardoned her. She kissed the pardon when it was handed to her.

OSTRACIZED HER IN SCHOOL.

A Colored Girl Graduates from a High School After Many Discouragements.

Indianapolis, May 25 .- Miss Carry Parker, the only colored school girl in Vermillon county, graduated from the Clinton High school last night after four years of discouragement. She was practically ostracized by her fellow pupils during her entire course, and on two occasions, when she resented insuits, she was expelled from the school, not because she was in the wrong, but, as the trustees said, "to keep peace in the family." She made a good record despite her discouragements, and triumphed last night over all others in her class when she delivered her graduating address. graduating address.

Miss Parker's father is a laborer. She will applicate and account the mission field and devote ply for a place in the mission fic her life to teaching the heathen.

PARK LAND SQUATTERS OUSTED. Contractor Redmond's Laborers Turned Out of Their Shanty.

Acting under instructions from the Park Board, Capt. Collins of the Park police went last evening to the Moshola Parkway, up in the Bedford Park neighborhood, with forty policemen and turned eighty Irish laborers out of a two-story pine shanty, which had been erected on Park land by Michael Redmond, a sewer con-Roundsman Reed, with a garrison of twenty policemen, was left in charge of the place for the night. Redmond has promised to tear the shanty down to-day.

FOUR DAYS TO DEMOLISH A SAPE. It Was Cased in Steel Balls and Built to Stay for the Manhattan Road.

The big safe constructed of steel rails which for sixteen years was used by the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company in the old Arcade Elevated Railway Company in the old Areads building, at 71 Broadway, has been demolished after four days hard work by ten workmen employed by the safe company that built it. The workmen who were demolishing the building found the job too touch for them. Inside the outside casing of steel rails was a steel cage weighing many tons. The brick and stone base, two stories high, upon which the safe stood, will be removed to-day.

Toligate Baiders Try to Lynch Informers.

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., May 25,-Will Crow and John Black, the two young men who discovered the plans of the tollgate raiders and revealed them to the authorities last week, narrowly es-caped lynching by a gang of twenty men las-night. Black says the mob rode into his yard just as he run out at the back door. Block's life has been repeatedly threatened by the raiders.

Along the Hudson liver and through the Mohawk Valley over the New York Control to Ningara Fall — loveliest trip in the world. See half-rate Decoration Day Exterion.—Ade.